

Frons less horizontal, face not so projecting being white but not glistening snow-white. Cilia of posterior orbits developing into two or three stout bristles at buccal extremity. Mesopleural fringe, of more numerous bristles, especially of ♀, is very dense and close.

Scutellum of ♀ longer and more acutely pointed with noticeably long pile. Bristles of fore femora very long. Length 4.7 mm.

Type.—♂, 40 miles North of Lusk, Wyoming, July, 1895, (U. of K. Lot 425), [Univ. of Kansas Coll.]

Paratypes.—2 ♂, 6 ♀, topotypical.

DIMECOENIA n. gen.

This genus is proposed for the reception of *Caenia spinosa* Loew, its type species. It differs from *Coenia*, as based on its genotype, *Ephydra palustris* Fallen, in the absence of pulvilli and having the claws long and nearly straight. In these respects it resembles *Ephydra*, but in the present genus there are only two frontal orbital bristles and no post-humeral or prescutellar bristles. The pre-frontal bristles are strongly developed. The genus seems intermediate between *Coenia* and *Ephydra* but is constant in the characters mentioned.

Here also belongs *Ephydra austrina* Coquillett, of which *Caenia virida* Hine is a synonym. I have examined the cotypic series of Coquillett's and Hine's species. It is strange that both authors overlooked the characteristic tufts of hair on the hind tarsi of the male of this species. This is described by Aldrich in his paper on "Two Western Species of *Ephydra*."*

A new Genus of Eulophidae from the United States (Hym.).

By A. A. GIRAULT, Washington, D. C.

PSEUDOLYNX new genus.

Belongs to the Omphalini and is characterized by its robustness, the elongate stigmal vein and middle tibial spur.

1. *Pseudolynx io* new species. Genotype.

♀.—Length 3.00 mm. Robust. Head a little wider than long, large. Dark metallic green except the reddish brown femora, tibiae, tarsi and scape (except above along more than the distal half). The fol-

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lowing parts reddish yellow: Mouth, margin of the eyes very narrowly, a narrow line across the vertex from the eyes and behind the lateral ocelli, the large prepectus except a spot dorso-cephalad, the dorsal margin broadly of the cephalic of the two mesothoracic sclerites, a narrow line across the face about halfway between antennae and cephalic ocellus, lateral margin of scutum at about cephalic third (a triangle), mesal margin of each parapside from near cephalic end, broadening caudad (thus a longer triangle), lateral margin narrowly and caudo-lateral corner broadly of each axilla, lateral and apical margins of scutellum narrowly, postscutellum excepting a large area filling the entire meson.

Fore wings with a smoky area under the marginal vein, ending against the stigmal and not extending quite halfway across the wing; it extends more suffusedly proximad.

Marginal vein somewhat shorter than the submarginal, the stigmal long, over half the length of the marginal, the postmarginal somewhat shorter than it.

Hind tibial spurs double, stout, very unequal.

Head densely scaly, below the antennae with many thimble punctures of moderate size, the genal suture distinct. Antennae inserted a little above the ventral end of the eyes, 9-jointed with two ring-joints and three club-joints, the flagellum thick, the club large-oval, obtuse at apex, wider than but not quite as long as the funicle whose joint 1 is elongate, somewhat over twice longer than wide, 2 somewhat longer than wide, the pedicel a little shorter than it; club 3 a hemisphere. Ring-joints large. Mandibles rude, tridentate.

Thorax coarsely scaly, the axillae advanced, large, the propodeum rather short at the meson, with a delicate median carina and no others, longer laterad. Scutellum simple, large.

Abdomen conic-ovate, produced beneath, as long as the rest of the body, densely, finely scaly like most of the propodeum.

Described from one female in the United States National Museum from North Saugus, Massachusetts, May 24, 1907 (J. C. Crawford).

Type: Catalogue No. 19630, U. S. N. M., the female on a tag, the head, a pair of wings and the hind legs on a slide.

2. *Pseudolynx flavimaculatus* new species.

♀.—Length 4.50 mm. Differs from the preceding in being larger, the mouth more broadly yellow and a broad oblique line runs from each corner of it to the end of the eye, between the antenna and the genal suture; the propleuron is yellow except ventrad, the axillae are margined with yellow all around and the lateral margin of the parapside is rather broadly yellow (very obscurely and narrowly in the other spe-

cies); the scape is all yellow and the lower half of the pedicel. The infuscation of the fore wing is narrower, more along the venation (marginal and stigmal veins, mostly, against and beneath them). There are also on the abdomen above, near base, two obscure marginal spots of ochreous and along the sides a rather conspicuous broken stripe of the same color (ventro-lateral aspect), the spots of which it is composed being much longer than wide on segments 2 and 5; this stripe does not extend to the apex by some little distance. Otherwise about as in *io*. Both species have a glabrous plate, wider than long, just cephalad of the spiracle and there are thimble punctures on the scutellum in longitudinal lines laterad (two lines in *io*, one of three or four punctures in this species). Submarginal vein distinctly, abruptly broken in regularity in both species. In this species, the middle tibial spur is very long and slender (also in *io*).

Described from one female in the U. S. N. M., labeled "*Olynx flavimaculata* Ashm., Ramsey County, Minnesota."

Type: Catalogue No. 19631, U. S. N. M., the specimen on a tag; middle and hind tibiae and the antennae on a slide.

Insect Notes for the Season of 1915 (Lep., Col., Dip.).

By HARRY L. JOHNSON, South Meriden, Conn.

Abundance of *Feralia jocos*a, etc. (Lep.).

I have taken *jocos*a sparingly for a number of years on the common hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*?). A little grove of these trees is situated on the Oregon* Road on a cliff of rocky formation overlooking the Connecticut River and I have made it a point to visit this place each year for this species, usually securing two to three a day for several days. This year, however, I decided to visit what is known as Hemlock Grove, situated about halfway between Meriden and South Meriden in a park known as Terrace Garden. This grove is also on high rocky ground overlooking a stream, so that locality and surroundings being similar, I expected good results.

Three warm, sunny days in April were selected as best for collecting. On the first day, April 7th, some twenty-six speci-

* Oregon is a small cliff-enclosed valley bounding South Meriden on the northwest. This place has always gone by the name of Oregon or the Oregon road. Possibly the place took its name from this road, which goes through it. The place is very thinly settled and is designated on the map of Meriden as Cheshire Road, although it is always spoken of as Oregon.